

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
DALLAS DIVISION**

IMRAN G.,	§	
PETITIONER,	§	
	§	
v.	§	CIVIL CASE No. 3:20-CV-2047-N-BK
	§	
MARC J. MOORE, ET AL.,	§	
RESPONDENTS.	§	

**FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATION
OF THE UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE**

Pursuant to [28 U.S.C. § 636\(b\)](#) and *Special Order 3*, this action was referred to the United States Magistrate Judge for case management, including the issuance of findings and a recommended disposition where appropriate. On August 3, 2020, Petitioner Imran G., an asylum detainee awaiting removal, filed a *Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus and Complaint for Injunctive Relief*, seeking release pending his removal due to the coronavirus pandemic. [Doc. 1 at 2-6](#), 17. In its *Response in Opposition*, Respondent argues his claim is not cognizable in the habeas context. [Doc. 7 at 9-10](#). Petitioner has not filed a reply. A review of Immigration and Customs Enforcement (“ICE”) Online Detainee Locator System confirms that Petitioner is no longer in ICE custody.¹ The Court must therefore examine *sua sponte* whether the issue presented in the habeas petition is now moot. *See* [FED. R. CIV. P. 12\(h\)\(3\)](#).

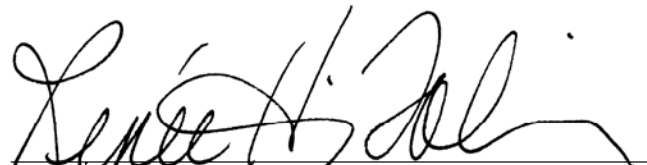
“Article III of the Constitution limits federal ‘Judicial Power,’ that is, federal-court jurisdiction, to ‘Cases’ and ‘Controversies.’” [United States Parole Comm'n v. Geraghty](#), 445 U.S. 388, 395 (1980). A case becomes moot “when the issues presented are no longer ‘live’ or

¹ The Online Detainee Locator is available at <https://locator.ice.gov/odls/> (last accessed on September 16, 2020).

the parties lack a legally cognizable interest in the outcome.” *Id.* at 396 (quoting *Powell v. McCormack*, 395 U.S. 486, 496 (1969)).

Here, the federal habeas petition only sought Petitioner’s release from ICE custody on an order of supervision. Because he is no longer in ICE custody, his sole ground for relief is now moot and this Court lacks jurisdiction to consider his petition. Therefore, the petition for writ of habeas corpus should be **DISMISSED WITHOUT PREJUDICE** for lack of jurisdiction as moot.

SO RECOMMENDED on September 16, 2020.



RENEE HARRIS TOLIVER
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE

**INSTRUCTIONS FOR SERVICE AND
NOTICE OF RIGHT TO APPEAL/OBJECT**

A copy of this report and recommendation will be served on all parties in the manner provided by law. Any party who objects to any part of this report and recommendation must file specific written objections within 14 days after being served with a copy. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1); *FED. R. CIV. P. 72(b)*. An objection must identify the finding or recommendation to which objection is made, the basis for the objection, and the place in the magistrate judge’s report and recommendation the disputed determination is found. An objection that merely incorporates by reference or refers to the briefing before the magistrate judge is not specific. Failure to file specific written objections will bar the aggrieved party from appealing the factual findings and legal conclusions of the magistrate judge that are accepted or adopted by the district court, except upon grounds of plain error. *See Douglass v. United Services Automobile Ass’n*, 79 F.3d 1415, 1417 (5th Cir. 1996), *modified by statute on other grounds*, 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1) (extending the time to file objections to 14 days).